



A scene from the game between the Central Navy Club and Klov Dynamo.
Photo by Yuri Trilov

Central Navy Club—national champions

4-5. By this score the Central Navy Club lost the last game of the national water polo championship to Klov Dynamo. However, this defeat did not prevent them from becoming national champions, since their closest rivals — Alma-Ale Dynamo — also lost to Leningrad Baltika 5-7. The bronze medals will go to Moscow State University, who

beat Moscow Dynamo 8-6 in their last game. The Central Navy Club got their "gold" with difficulty. Towards the end of the game, they were harassed by annoying upsets, which can be explained by exhaustion. Over 11 days the team played ten games, among them the European Champions Cup. They won five, drew three and lost two.

Semifinalists determined

In the USSR men's field hockey cup the one-stage tournaments are over and the four semifinalists which will continue the struggle for this coveted trophy are already determined. These are Alma-Ale Dynamo, Sverdlovsk Army Club, Moscow Fili and Andizhan Zvezda.

In Andizhan, on an artificially covered field, Sverdlovsk Army Club drew with Samarkand Spar-

tak 2-2 in group A while Moscow Fili beat Perkhann Khimik 4-0. In group B Vasilkovsk lost 0-3 to Alma-Ale Dynamo as the hosts — Andizhan Zvezda — outplayed Leningrad Volna 4-1.

Twice cup holders Alma-Ale Dynamo will meet Fili, while Army Club takes on Zvezda. In the semifinals of the third national cup.

USSR-NORWAY: PROTOCOL SIGNED

Further widening of relations in the area of sport is envisaged by the protocol signed in Oslo on sports exchange between the USSR and Norway for 1985. One of the major events in which the USSR and Norway will perform next year will be a USSR vs northern countries athletics meet.

Much attention is given to holding meets in winter sports traditional for both nations—speed skating, skiing, and bandy. More coaches and specialists will be sent to study the experience of mass sport and methods of holding training sessions.

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20 games played so far

Soviet Grandmasters Anatoly Karpov and Garry Kasparov have already played 20 games in their world chess title meet, but the score still stands at 4-0 in Karpov's favour.

We last covered the 18th game. The next featured an opening novelty. Again the opponents played the Queen's opening but differently from, say, that of the 17th game when Karpov also played White. By the way, he was the first to change the trend of that game in the sixth move. The challenger had a hard time as the champion kept up the pressure. Kasparov, however, coped with all the problems and at one time opted for a most risky line. Karpov rose to this challenge, and, despite multiple exchanges, retained some initiative for a long time. Yet by the end of five hours of play Kasparov skill-

fully made a mark through pawn as an "alternative" to a similar White pawn.

Ultimately the game was adjourned but the sides never resumed it the next day, as Karpov's positional initiative proved insufficient, so that the day set aside for playing adjourned games became a day off for both opponents, while the next, 20th game, was played on schedule.

For two reasons this game proved a puzzle for the commentators. First, the initial 13 moves copied the 13th game, the only difference being that Karpov then played White and Kasparov Black, and now it was vice versa.

In the 14th move the challenger, at last, decisively went off the beaten track, according to specialists' opinion. Still the world champion, it seems, was

prepared for such an emergency. After 33 minutes of reflection he made a very strong move. Kasparov then made one more "step" and offered a draw, which was accepted. He kept the experts wondering.

Viktor Karpov
chess player

Our interviews

Raymond Keene, International Grandmaster (England) says only one: Karpov plays excellently. Kasparov has disappointed me personally.

Junelien Spelman, International Grandmaster (England) agrees with Raymond. Kasparov is worse than he can. Kasparov is brilliant, excellent, but is arguably never played with one.

RALLY A 'VICTIM OF SUCCESS'

The 16th, Ivory Coast auto rally fell "victim" to the success of Audi in the Constructors' and drivers' world championships, as many of its drivers refused to take part. Among the 51 drivers only three well-known ones: Swede Stig Blomqvist, who had won the title ahead of schedule, last year's champion Finn Henric Nilkole and Kenyan Sheikhia Melia in a Nissan 240 RC.

Hopes not to be discouraged

The sports facilities for the 1988 world football cup in Mexico will arguably live up to the expectations of all the fans of this popular game. FIFA President, Joao Havelange, told the press at the FIFA Zurich Headquarters.

The 24 finalists will be divided into six groups, and each group will play in two stadiums. Italy and Mexico, which have automatically qualified as the world champion and as cup organizers will compete in group one and two respectively.

The opening game will be played on May 31 in Mexico's most celebrated Aztec stadium. The future cup organizing committee will meet on November 20 in Zurich to discuss the time the games should begin, taking into account literally everything—the weather and time difference between Mexico and Europe.

FIFA Vice-President and Organizing Committee Chairman, Guillermo Canada of Mexico, stated that 5,000 pressmen would cover the championship.

Vladimir McMILLIN



To Moscow CAC (USSR) beat French Limoges 101-83.
Picture: CAC centre Tkachenko attacks.

Photo by Andrei Knyazev

Success for Zalgiris

The Kaunas Zalgiris basketball club, which have begun the single in the European Cup Winners Cup, beat Plovdiv Spartak in an away game 108-84.



The American TV company NBC Young Productions creates an order from the UN a film about the youth of the world. One of the film heroes will be outstanding Soviet sportsman, world champion and record holder in pole vaulting, Sergei Bubka. Pictures during the filming: Doudok director and cameraman Dick Young and Sergei Bubka.



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KONSTANTIN CHERNENKO MEETS YOUTH

Our Party highly values the contribution of youth organizations of socialist countries to the struggle to pass and against the threat of nuclear war. We support the initiatives of the Komsomol aimed at achieving this noble objective, said Konstantin Chernenko at a meeting with the leaders of youth organizations in socialist countries.

Thus, he said, that at the meeting you discussed various relating to preparations towards the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow. The festival movement is time-tested and its significance for the cause of peace and mutual understanding among peoples is quite great. And, surely, the Soviet Union will give all-round assistance to the Soviet Union in holding the festival, so that it will

really be a mass, impressive, anti-war and anti-imperialist function of youth of the whole of our planet. The reality now is such, Chernenko continued, that the peoples of our states have to solve the creative tasks of socialist construction in an immensely complicated international atmosphere. Under threat is the life of the planet itself.

I would like to emphasize once again: the course of building arms, confrontation and conflict is not our policy. And if the world situation arouses concern, the responsibility for it lies entirely with imperialist reaction, led by the US. It is precisely the US and its allies that have the illusory goal of achieving military advantage over the socialist states. Understandably, we cannot allow this to happen, and will not let it happen.

NIKOLAI TIKHONOV: USSR will continue friendship and cooperation with India



The Soviet government delegation with Rajiv Gandhi.

The leadership of the Soviet Union attaches great importance to the further strengthening of traditional relations of friendship and cooperation with India since this meets the long-term interests of the peoples of both countries, promotes the cause of peace and progress.

This was stated by the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Nikolai Tikhonov, during his meeting with the Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. Nikolai Tikhonov led a Soviet government delegation which attended the funeral of Indira Gandhi.

During his meeting with the Indian President, Zail Singh, Nikolai Tikhonov assured the head of the Indian state that the leadership of the Soviet Union would consistently pursue its course towards further strengthening of relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India, which constitute an important factor for peace and international security.

Nuclear LASH ship for Arctic seas

Work has started on the "Severodvinsk", a nuclear "LASH" (lighterage ship) ship with a nuclear reactor, at the shipyard in the Crimea. The nuclear vessel is intended for operations in the Arctic. The ship's thick hull will enable it to sail freely in the ice.

Despite its large dimensions—the ship is to be 260 metres long—specialists say the "Severodvinsk" will be highly manoeuvrable. It will be capable of taking 14 lighters on board. At a lower speed these floating cranes and a tugboat will take over the ship.

Said the USSR Minister of Maritime Transport, Timofei Gusev: "To us now nuclear plants have been used in icebreakers, which are auxiliary ships. Being of great importance to the Arctic, these icebreakers do not carry any cargo themselves, thereby incurring considerable transportation costs. The operation of breaking transports with icebreakers will make our Arctic fleet more mobile, reliable and economical."

FIRST DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS IN NICARAGUA

Managua. The first genuinely free and democratic elections in the history of Nicaragua, held last Sunday, were a complete success practically throughout the entire country and a major political victory for the Nicaraguan people. This assessment of the elections was made by the Supreme Electoral Council of Nicaragua. Nicaraguans went to

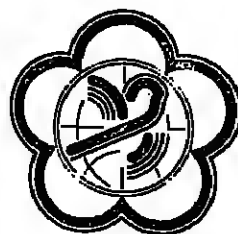
the polls to elect the President Vice-President, and the National Assembly of the country.

Taking part in the elections were seven parties, including the most massive political organization of the Nicaraguan people—the Sandinista National Liberation Front. Preliminary estimates indicate that more than eighty per cent of the electorate took part in the voting.



At a polling station.

'For anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship'



This is the motto of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students to be held in Moscow.

At its recent 3rd Moscow session the festival's International Preparatory Committee set up a standing commission — an international body representing various nations and in charge of the programme for the future youth holiday.



The youth meeting

The guidelines of the festival were mapped out. These include thematic discussion centres offering ample opportunities for youth representatives to discuss their topical problems. Functions to mark the 40th anniversary of the Victory over fascist Germany and militaristic Japan will also be held. The 10th anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act will be highlighted and special

emphasis will be laid on the UN-sponsored year of the youth. Rallies, meetings, conferences and discussions are envisaged for the festival, alongside meetings of colleagues in various professions, as well as social and sports functions. An international solidarity fund for the festival was among the major issues discussed at the session.

FACTS and EVENTS

● A definite link has been discovered between the growing crime rate and closure of churches in Britain. Over the past five to six years, more than half of all the churches in Britain have been robbed, and 60 to 90 per cent of them were attacked by criminal elements. As a result, every three churches in ten have been closed down.

● New banknotes worth one, five and ten thousand yen have been circulated in Japan. They are to replace the old ones first issued in the fifties.

● For the first time in many years, the population of Belgium has begun to shrink. In 1993, the number of Belgian citizens went down by five thousand.

Foreign Trade Ministry denies Western rumours

Over the past few days, newspapers in some Western countries have been spreading allegations that the Soviet Union has been taking advantage of its trade and economic links with capitalist countries, such as Britain, as an instrument for political pressure.

The USSR Foreign Trade Ministry declares that the Soviet Union has always adhered, and will continue to adhere, to the contracts and agreements it has concluded. Any insinuations to this effect are groundless and they pursue aims hostile to the Soviet Union.

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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on news in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

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American aircraft carrier rushes to Lebanese shores

Batrouf, Lebanese patriots carried out fifty-five combat operations against the Israeli occupation forces in the southern Lebanon during October. As a result 85 of the invaders and their henchmen were killed or wounded, the Lebanese Patriotic Resistance Front has reported.

Washington. Under the pretext of "the threat of terrorism", the Reagan administration is building up its military presence in the Middle East. "The Washington Post" reports that the aircraft carrier, "Independence" has been hastily dispatched to the Lebanese shores.

The newspaper quotes American officials as saying that the decision to send the aircraft carrier was in response to reports of a possible terrorist attack against American installations. According to "The Washington Post", the American administration has promised to deal ruthlessly with the terrorists, a description which Washington reserves for national-liberation movements and states whose policies are unsuitable to the United States.

Chadli Bendjedid on Soviet-Algerian relations

Algiers. President Chadli Bendjedid of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, Secretary-General of the National Liberation Front Party recently received foreign correspondents who covered celebrations marking the thirtieth anniversary of the launching of Algerian people's struggle for national independence.

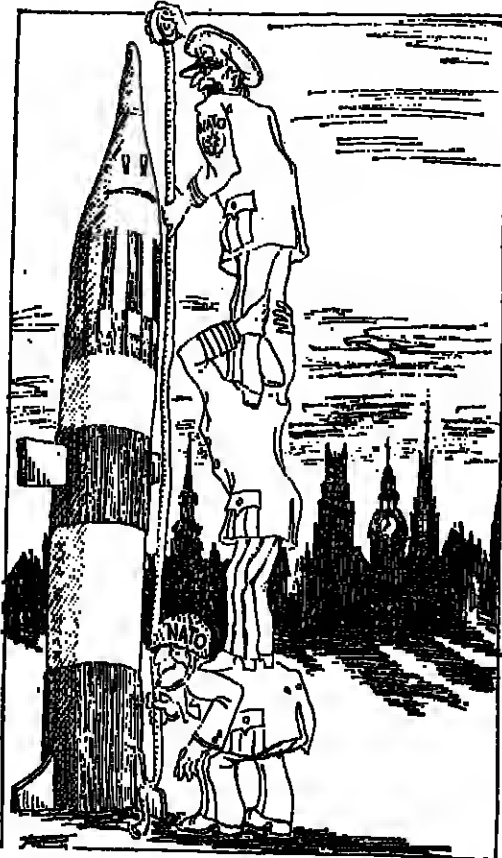
During talks with Soviet journalists, Ch. Bendjedid noted the friendly character of relations between the USSR and Algeria. The Soviet Union, he noted, invariably sides with the Algerian people and has always given them the necessary help and assistance.

The president spoke in favour of further strengthening of Soviet-Algerian relations and stressed the important role the mass media in the two countries

play in this respect. He said that the Algerian and Soviet peoples, who were bound by ties of friendship and multilateral co-operation, must know more about each other. It is important for the press to give more information about the most significant events in the political, economic and cultural life of either country, and about the history and the present-day situation in Algeria and the Soviet Union.

Soviet-Chinese consultations

Peking. The Soviet Union and China have held the fifth round of their political consultations.



Our intentions become increasingly peaceful. Drawing by Konstantin Rybolko

Rodney Arismendi returns from emigration

Montevideo. After almost ten years of emigration, Rodney Arismendi, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Uruguayan Communist Party, has returned to Uruguay. He has declared that his return home has become possible thanks to the resolute struggle put up by all the progressive forces. He called

on the Uruguayan people to strengthen unity in the struggle for democracy and for the liberation of all the political prisoners. He continued to lambast the policies of the regime. The lack of the Uruguayan Communist Party has pointed to the need to be vigilant in the face of the reactionaries' intrigues.

Truth comes out

Oslo. The foreign submarine which in November 1970 was spotted in the Hordanger fjord by the Norwegian Navy belonging to France. This was reported by the "Frikheten" paper, quoting two "totally independent sources". The hunt for the submarine which violated the Norwegian border, was then accompanied by a stormy campaign in the local press, from

whose pages came a flow of various tales. As was then reported, the submarine allegedly escaped from that was not true. The paper points out. The submarine was forced to surface. It belonged to the French Navy. Questioned by the Norwegian coast guard, French officer had said that a submarine command "forgot" request permission to enter Norwegian territorial waters.

STOP THE ARMS RACE

New York. A large group of developing and socialist countries have moved a draft resolution at the United Nations calling for an urgent start of talks on cessation of the nuclear arms race. The document they presented during the current session of the UN General Assembly to the First Committee dealing with political matters, security and

disarmament, stresses that a world conference on disarmament is a most suitable forum to prepare talks on nuclear disarmament. The authors of the draft resolution call for developing national measures to stop the arms race, to start disarmament talks for this purpose, to set up a special committee at the United Nations.

LOCKHEED WINS CONTRACTS

London. An aerospace subsidiary of the Lockheed Corporation has won a US Navy contract worth 1,000 million dollars, Reuters news agency reports.

The new contract for one of the Pentagon's biggest contractors provides for the delivery of a new generation of strategic missiles for Trident nuclear submarines. At present, eight of the twenty large submarines are under construction. Each of the new ballistic missiles will carry on an MIRV warhead with 12 nuclear charges. Under the contract, the missiles are to be ready for deployment by the US Navy in 1989.

NORWAY SHIPS OIL TO SOUTH AFRICA

Oslo. Norway, contrary to resolutions of the UN General Assembly, remains the chief supplier of oil for South Africa, although it voted for the adoption of these documents. According to the Dutch International Shipping Bureau, the shipping service, the Norwegian tanker ships are under construction. Each of the new ballistic missiles will carry on an MIRV warhead with 12 nuclear charges. Under the contract, the missiles are to be ready for deployment by the US Navy in 1989.

Secret transportation of oil to South Africa using the cargo billions to profits and they claim that attempts to put an end to this will only strengthen precautionary measures. In fact this is consonant with the official position of the Norwegian foreign ministry, whose spokesman stated that if his total oil government imposed a total ban on oil deliveries to South Africa, it would seriously harm the country's economy. The ministry would still the "vacuum".

When will Barbie trial start?

Paris. When will the trial of the fascist criminal Klaus Barbie begin at least? This question, pressing like a sword of Damocles over the government by the chairman of the group of communists in the National Assembly, Guy Doleau.

He stressed that, after the Lyon butcher was killed in France in February 1980, the trial has been heard that CIA. There are reports that "collaboration" agents visited Lyon to "offer" mercy for the fascist who was recently was their "collaboration".

Answering the deputy's request, justice minister Robert Badinter referred to the fact that the trial of Barbie would be held in Lyon. He would, however, not mention the date and would start.

UN SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE MIDDLE EAST

New York. A report has been received here by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Javier de Cuellar, on the Middle East.

The report stresses that the conflict in the Middle East can only be resolved through a comprehensive settlement. It can only be achieved if Israel withdraws its troops from the occupied territories and if the sovereignty and territorial integrity and political independence of every country in the region and their right to live in peace without any danger are respected and recognized. The report stresses that the solution of the Middle East conflict is inseparable from the solution of the Palestinian problem on the basis of recognition of the rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to self-determination.

Javier de Cuellar noted that in a previous session, the UN General Assembly called for the UN to start disarmament talks for this purpose, to set up a special committee at the United Nations. The principles on whose basis conflict can be settled and a peace can be organized and are contained in the Soviet proposals on the Middle East.

FACTS AND EVENTS

A bomb went off not far from the place where the head of the Chilean military junta was staying on international trade fair in Santiago, a Reuters correspondent reports from Chile. The bomb was planted on the rail tracks opposite the park of the Chilean fair has been damaged. No one was hurt.

Nigeria's Federal Executive Council plans to move the national capital to the city of Abuja by 1991, said the Minister for the Federal Capital Territory, Hassan Yaiya. The transfer of administrative offices from Lagos will be carried out in three stages, the first one of which is scheduled for January 1986. Construction has already been completed in the capital of 6,000 government-financed administrative blocks and residential houses out of the 15 thousand under the master plan.

The situation in Bangladesh seems to be tense after the end of the military administration of General Hussain Mohammad Ershad, his Sunday announced an indefinite postponement of the general elections originally scheduled for December 3, this year.

Over the past thirty years, the number of suicides in the United States among young people between 15 and 24 years of age has increased by three hundred per cent, reports the national centre for monitoring suicides in the State of Alabama. In 1950, there were 80 suicides per one hundred thousand people, this figure rose to 12.3 in 1980. Last year, suicides claimed a total of six thousand.

OBITUARY

The Italian playwright and actor, Eduardo De Filippo, has died at the age of 84. His long life was dedicated to the theatre for which he wrote and acted brilliant comedies based on the lives of the ordinary people. His comedy, "Napoli, la città di Milione", is widely known. His plays are staged both in Italy and in other countries, including the Soviet Union.



At least 22 thousand West Germans have already signed the appeal "Our City Against Nuclear Armaments" — peace activists are piling up cartons with the signatures. Photo ADN-TASS

The CIA and Japanese political intelligence

Tokyo. The US CIA maintains constant secret contacts with Japanese special services, reports the "Sankei Shinbun" magazine. It carried sensational exposures by T. Matsubashi, a former highly placed official of the country's political intelligence-research bureau at the Cabinet of Ministers.

Since post-war times, he writes, the CIA has seen Japanese special services as loyal accomplices in hiding secret operations in the territory of both countries and abroad. Every year several most promising workers of Japanese special ser-

vices undergo training at Langley. According to Matsubashi, who himself underwent such a course in "spy sciences", they heard lectures on "practical and communist and anti-Sovietism", underwent training in secret photography, lock-breaking, searches, the tactics of recruiting and blackmail, interrogation procedures, etc. The "trainees" from Japan are also recruited for various CIA provocations in the USA itself. A special place in the "training" is devoted to methods of infiltrating agents-provocateurs into various democratic organizations.

UNREST IN PAKISTAN

Dahit. By resorting to reprisals, the military regime in Pakistan is trying to suppress the protests mounted by the Pakistani democratic forces who demand ending of the martial law, cancellation of the Pakistan-American military alliance, and conduct of parliamentary elections on a just and equitable basis.

Demonstrations, the biggest this year, have been staged in

the towns of Dadu, Sukkur and others in the Sindh Narabashah province. San by the military regime to suppress the anti-government unrest in Sindh, the special army units have clashed with students from the Mehran and Sind universities. The "Indian Express" newspaper points out. Casualties were reported among students and Pakistan People's Party activists who were supporting them.

Political provocation in Poland

Warsaw. The PAP news agency has issued a commentary, "Against Provocation", in connection with the abduction and murder of Catholic priest J. Popieluszko which says:

Poland cannot and will not be a haven for political banditry. The murderers have been found. Polish authorities resolutely state that the criminals will be meted out the most severe punishment.

Yet, the commentary points out, there are people who would like to use the tragedy for their ends and avenge their political defeat. It is clear who capitalists on this and what goals they have. This refers to

the violation of peace in Poland, a disruption of the process of normalizing relations between Poland and the West, antagonizing the state and the church and inciting conflict at any cost.

The murder of Popieluszko is a political provocation. Such provocations are dangerous. They may lead only to conflicts and clashes and the disruption of the tranquil atmosphere in Poland.

The authorities guarantee calm in the country, says the commentary.

OF INTEREST

Golden Mask to Mastroianni

This year, the Italian film star, Marcello Mastroianni, won the Golden Mask award. This prize is awarded in Italy every year to outstanding cultural workers who have dedicated themselves to the service of the arts. A candidacy for the award is chosen by a special jury which consists of critics and journalists. A short while ago, Mastroianni celebrated his 60th anniversary. For forty years, he has played in plays

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

THE FIRST GENERAL NATIONAL STRIKE

Vitaly Korotkov writes in PRAVDA on a general national strike in Chile.

Its special significance, he notes, is that it is the first general national strike in 11 years of the dictatorship. And it was held under clearly expressed political slogans: an immediate resignation of the dictator, repeal of the repressive laws, return of democracy, release of political prisoners, and urgent economic and social changes.

On its part the dictatorship regime is planning to place new repression on people fighting for their right to human existence. Pinochet has threatened a national state of siege for an indefinite time. He also claimed he was not disposed to enter a dialogue with the opposition. By such extreme measures the authoritarian regime may for some more time be able to continue in power. But its doom is near and nothing and no one can save it from that, the article points out.

AGAIN ON RED INDIANS AND GENOCIDE

America is acting in a way you do not know what else to expect from it, writes Vasily Rubyshev in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. Now we again acts of genocide. This time the place of their execution are the Amazonian jungles. The victims are whole tribes of Brazilian Indians.

Genocide has for many years been practiced in its own territory towards the natives of America. In killing Indians they did not resort to chemical weapons — they were killed with rifles and are now being exterminated with the heartlessness of laws of the American way of life. However, it may be, the once many-million tribes of proud and peace-loving people are now peacefully exterminated. Now they have passed over to Brazilian Indians. There are only a few left of them now.

All this is proof that the campaign will not stop with the Indians. Not far waiting in recent years Washington has undertaken a "chemical extermination", already now having accumulated the world's highest stocks of chemical weapons, which can kill all living beings on Earth many times over. And the development of new types of them, which had a direct bearing on the fate of the Brazilian Indians, continues.

According to American press reports, between six to ten billion dollars have been appropriated for the improvement and housing of these aims. The generosity of these appropriations is surely amazing, the paper points out.

DISTRACTING THE ARABS

When he was on a recent tour to the Middle East, the Pentagon's chief visited Egypt, writes A. Kupriyev in IZVESTIYA. Like Tel Aviv, Cairo, too, has been granted weapons. By giving arms to Israel's neighbors, the American administration is bent on showing its infinitely balanced course in the Middle East.

In fact, the administration in Washington is simply distracting the Arabs' attention with hypocritical allegations about the American indifference to the cause of peace while making not a single constructive step in this direction. In fact, it is resorting to diplomatic manoeuvres, blackmail and demonstration of the Israeli might in order to push the Arab states towards concluding separate deals with the aggressor.

THE DANGER OF EXPLOSION IS GROWING

The long-dragging war between Iran and Iraq has disrupted the unstable military and political balance between the states in the vast Atlantic-Indian oceans region and has served as a catalyst for the seemingly long abandoned religious and national hatred, with roots dating back to the Middle Ages, writes Dmitry Volynsky in the weekly, NEW TIMES. As it was not enough, the new hatred of war has become a sort of link between the zones of other, "older" local conflicts, particularly between the Arabs and Israel and between India and Pakistan. It has heated up the antagonism of the rulers in Tel Aviv who see a sign of life in the rift in the Arab world broadened by the Iran-Iraq war. They have hastened to take advantage of the conflict by attacking Lebanon.

On the other hand, the Gulf War has spurred on Moslem extremism which is being used in the undeclared war against Afghanistan on its intrigues and plots against India. This closes up the chain of conflict situations which have broken out in South Asia and North Africa. The danger of an explosion in this chain has increased. The consequences of a hot-up in any of the weak links in the chain will be consequences which can be much more serious and spread beyond local boundaries.

and in films, appearing in nearly a hundred cinema productions and in tens of plays. Before him the Golden Mask was awarded to such famous people as Maria Callas, Arturo Toscanini, Federico Fellini, Cesare Zavattini, Michelangelo Antonioni, and, last year, to Alberto Sordi.

A container carrier in antiquity?

Did the ancient Greeks or Romans use containers to carry cargo? It seems that the answer to this question lies on the sea bed of the depth of forty

VIEWPOINT

TERROR ALONG ALL BEARINGS

The US administration should have no moral scruples even when it will have to act without proof that it is dealing with terrorism. Clamoring the other day in New York for the use of military force against terrorism, Secretary of State George Shultz invariably confirmed that the Reagan administration has completely freed itself of any moral and ethical norms of international law.

In this respect one may presume that the Pentagon's new monstrous crime in the Brazilian Amazon, which has been led here, will cause no moral scruples on the part of the US administration.

For the American military the "third world" has long been a range for testing the most monstrous mass destruction weapons. The Japanese were the first victims of nuclear death. In the early 50s the population of

North Korea became the target of the use of bacteriological weapons. Millions of Vietnamese died or were maimed through the use of "agent orange" and the so-called "blanket bombing". Only recently the "vacuum bomb" and other sophisticated means of "destroying enemy personnel" were tested on Lebanon.

Several "third world" nations are not only targets of the latest American weapons—they are used to demonstrate the "robustness" of the American armed forces should by all means intervene in these states because they consider such interference an element of the US war against "world communism".

The Reagan administration has approved the secret Pentagon document "30-31" which currently being used to conduct a

policy of overt state terrorism towards other nations. In Lebanon American Marines tried to implement the provisions of the Pentagon documents under the pretext of putting an end to the civil war. Domestic tensions in Grenada were used as a pretext for direct US armed intervention.

The Pentagon is not alone in its attempts to topple "unfriendly" governments. In conjunction with the CIA, CIA instructions for Nicaragua "contras" stress that any country can be the target of pre-arranged US interference. In fact these are instructions on how American special "intervention forces" should act in a foreign nation under the cover of "popular interests", to physically eliminate its sovereign government.

For this, the CIA devotes means of penetrating trade unions, youth and agricultural organizations, associations of specialists

of various professions, so as to turn them against the legitimate governments. The instructions stress that activities among such organizations should stimulate sympathy for a national uprising. Such an uprising should destroy military and police facilities, government leaders, and cut communications with the outside world. Special emphasis is laid on the fact that all this should be done under the pretext of defending the interests of the people. Intimidation and hostile actions under demagogic slogans are to become the means for winning the population of a foreign nation over to the side of the external "invading force". The counter-revolutionary activities in Poland, which were linked with the CIA, is a fairly good illustration of the attitude of the US authorities towards the sovereignty of other nations.

The danger now threatening developing nations is obvious. The Reagan administration has long abandoned all brakes in the conduct of its imperial policy on the international arena. Today it reckons with nothing. Under the Pentagon's militaristic tactics aimed under the scrutiny of special CIA teams is the sovereignty of many nations. Hence the extreme urgency of the Soviet proposal launched in the 33rd Session of the UN General Assembly. "Indismissibility of the policy of state terrorism and any actions by state aimed at undermining the socio-political system in other sovereign states".

Eduard RYABTSEV



Round the Soviet Union

THE STATUE OF THE LEGENDARY STONE-CUTTER AND BUILDER FARKHAD WILL BE PUT IN ULKAN SETTLEMENT on the Belkal-Amur Railway. The bronze monument to the main character from Nikanor's poem will be built with the participation of a team from Azerbaijan.

BARTOGAI IS A MAJOR RESERVOIR CONTAINING NEARLY 300 MILLION CUBIC METRES OF WATER BUILT ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE CHILIK RIVER IN THE NORTH-EASTERN TIAN SHAN AREA IN KAZAKHSTAN. The water which is to be used to irrigate 115 thousand hectares of agricultural land will flow along earthquake-resistant tunnels.

SEAMEN FROM THE FAR EASTERN SHIPPING COMPANY HAVE ENDED THIS YEAR'S NAVIGATION IN THE HIGH ALTITUDES OF THE ARCTIC. The last cargo vessel, "The Makhanik Rybakov", has left the northern port of Pavlov. All the cargo necessary for the life and work of the Marikhaners have been fully delivered to all the Arctic ports.

THE TEMPESTUOUS PROCESSES WHICH ARE TAKING PLACE ON A LARGE SCALE IN THE UNIVERSE FOCUSSED THE ATTENTION OF DELEGATES WHO ATTENDED A RECENT SYMPOSIUM AT THE ASTROPHYSICAL COMMUNITY OF BYURAKAN IN ARMENIA. The subject of their deliberations was "Flaring Stars and Related Objects". Apart from Soviet astrophysicists, the symposium was attended by their colleagues from Bulgaria, Hungary and the German Democratic Republic, Great Britain, Italy and Japan. Byurakan was chosen as the venue for the symposium because its observatory is a recognized research center in this field. The delegates exchanged views, called the results of their research and outlined plans for further exploration.



Yelena Bokova (on the photo), a Yakut, is a teacher. She is the performer and author of many songs of eastern melodic lines.

The Yakut Autonomous Republic, populated apart from Yakuts, also by Evenks, Eveny, Yukaghir and Chukchi, lies in the north of Eastern Siberia. About 40 per cent of its territory is situated beyond the Polar Circle. Now almost 90 per cent of the employed population of the republic, where until the 1917 October Revolution, literacy was practically total, have higher and secondary education. There is also the Yakut State University which has 10 departments with 8,000 students.

The Yakut alphabet was developed in 1922. The first books brought out in this language were based on oral folk legends — olonkho. Now dozens of novels and hundreds of stories have been written in the Yakut language.

Out of 52 members of the Writers' Union of Yakutia 46 are Yakuts. Their works are being published not only in their native language. The poems of Samyon Denilov have been

translated into many languages of Soviet peoples, as well as into Mongolian, Polish, Czech, German, English, French and Japanese. The novel "Till the Heart Beats" by Sidor Danilov has been brought out in different languages in a printing of more than 2.5 million copies.

Two masterpieces of world classical writers, such as "War and Peace" and "Anna Karenina" by Leo Tolstoy, "The Man in the Panther's Skin" by Shota Rustaveli, "Macbeth", "Hamlet" and "Othello" by Shakespeare, "Kabale and Liebe" by Schiller have been translated into the Yakut language. Other literature of northern peoples, which got their alphabet not long ago as, for example, Yukaghir literature, now flourish upon the period of their formation.

Culture recently the Government of the Yakut Autonomous Republic approved the Yukaghir alphabet developed by Gervill Kurlov, one of the Yukaghir (their number in the USSR is about 800 people) — a poet and scholar, Candidate of Philology.

Classes are in progress of the medical treatment department of the Yakut State University.

ALPHABET BORN BY THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION



Classes are in progress of the medical treatment department of the Yakut State University.

'CORRIDOR' IN THE BALTIC

Hydrographers will have to make marked alterations to the navigation maps of the Gulf of Finland. Leningrad specialists have completed the main work on deepening and widening the sea channel linking the Vyborg port with the Baltic. Over 20,000 cu m of rock have been moved by directional underwater blasts to predetermined spots.

"Cleaning work" is underway in the channel now. Floating cranes pick up from the bottom the pulverized mass while barges bring it on the shore.

The reconstruction of the channel is needed for piloting into the open sea giant semi-submerged oil platforms, the commercial production of which has begun at the Vyborg shipbuilding works. The former channel was too narrow for these floating "islands", each nearly a hundred metres long and over 70 metres wide and designed for oil and gas exploration on the shelf.

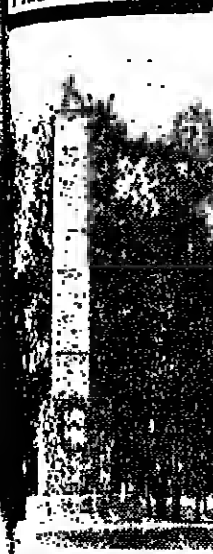
GIANT LOCOMOTIVE

The assembly of a new locomotive has been completed by the Voroshilovgradskaya association in the Ukraine in terms of its capacity of 6,000 hp. It has no equal in world locomotive engineering.

It does not rest on six axles as usual but on eight, which considerably increases its motive power. The general mass practically remains unaltered, primarily because of the lesser weight of several parts and assemblies, as well as the exclusion of storage batteries. Compressed air is now used in their place to start the engine, while a changeover from water to air cooling eliminates refrigerating chambers.

A two-section locomotive can pull a train weighing up to 10,000 tonnes and operate in all the country's climatic zones without modifications. The machine is now due to undergo factory and road tests.

Places to visit



OBELISK OF THE KREMLIN

It stands near the entrance to the Kremlin in the Red Square. It was built in 1913, when the Russian Empire celebrated its 40th anniversary. It then was the tallest monument in the world.

After the Revolution, in 1918, the Soviet Republic decided on the erection of a monument to the fallen soldiers of the Russian Revolution.

The monument was designed by the famous architect, Vladimir Shchuko. It was built in 1913, when the Russian Empire celebrated its 40th anniversary.

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DIPLOMATS MEET SOVIET WRITERS

The USSR Writers Union is a public creative organization. But the main thing that unites us all is that Union members are like-minded persons in their world outlook and ideological convictions and in relation to the surrounding realities. This was said by literary critic, Editor-in-Chief of the magazine "Inostrannaya Literatura", Nikolai Fedotkin, at a meeting between the leadership of the Union and heads of diplomatic missions of foreign countries in the USSR. The meeting was held in Moscow's Central Writers Club to mark the 50th anniversary of the Union.

Fedorovskiy cited interesting figures. In 1943, when the 1st Congress of Soviet Writers was held, there were 1,700 Union members. Today there are 9,000 of them, counting out the writers who also actively work but are not Union members. Soviet literature is published in 78 languages of the peoples and

nationalities of the USSR. The USSR Writers Union maintains contacts with literary organizations in over a hundred countries. Every year from 600 to 800 foreign writers visit the USSR and as many Soviet writers travel abroad.

How is one to become a Union member? Such writers must have works which are clearly talented and have won the recognition of readers and the creative public.

The problems of concern to Soviet literature were touched upon by poet and writer Sergei Mikhailov, critic Felix Kuznetsov, poet Robert Rozhdenskiy and Vagor Isayev and children's writer Anatoly Alexin.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Congo, Jacob Okanza, on behalf of the heads of diplomatic missions and embassy cultural advisers present at the meeting, said:

The addresses that we heard today showed us that now in the Soviet Union writers have an immensely high authority. TV, films and other media do not present a threat to the printed word in the USSR. Books praising war, destruction are alien to the public opinion of your nation. And the art of Soviet writers and their books primarily serve the cause of humanity and the cause of peace.

Russian and Soviet literature traditionally enjoyed great popularity abroad. For example, Liang Shensu, First Secretary of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China, said that in recent years a lot of Russian and Soviet literary works have been published in China. Special interest is aroused by works of contemporary Soviet writers telling of the life of Soviet people and problems of concern to them. He said he personally loved Vasily Smolin.

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VIEWPOINT

OCTOBER REVOLUTION AND THE WORLD

Irina KHUTSISHVILI

77 years ago, the October Revolution ushered in a new stage in the history of world civilization.

For the first time in the world, several generations have grown in this country without knowing of labour exchanges, hunting for work, for getting unemployment benefits. This country has had no unemployment for half a century, or for 54 years to be more precise. Unemployment was eliminated by the end of 1930, or thirteen years after the establishment of Soviet power.

Wages and salaries are constantly growing. In the current eleven-year plan period (1981-1990), there have been increases in the salaries of teachers in primary schools, therapists and visiting paediatricians and in the wages of miners and agricultural workers. In addition to wages and salaries, seniority pay has been introduced in enterprises in many professions.

Actual salaries and wages all the employees in the Soviet Union have additional and substantial sources of income — payments and benefits from social consumption funds from which all the members of society who need them benefit of the expenses of the state. This includes education, refresher courses, and medical aid which are free of charge; old-age and other pensions, university scholarships; annual paid leaves, accommodation in sanatoriums and rest homes provided either free of charge or at a discount; maintenance of small children in creches and kindergartens, as well as other pensions and benefits. The expenditures involved grow with the passing of every year. In the current five-year plan period which ends in 1985 the state has increased its assistance to families with several children.

The state now pays a bigger sum of money to nursing mothers. In 1983, sixty-one million people underwent treatment in bad a rest in sanatoriums, recreation centres, tourist camps and other similar facilities. Social consumption funds also provide the state with money to pay for housing and municipal services, since what is paid by the population amounts to only one-third of the actual costs. The country has the lowest housing rent — on average three per cent of all incomes of families of industrial and office workers — and this has remained unchanged since 1928.

Labour has become a powerful accelerator of social progress. Let's take just one example. It took capitalism more than one century to solve the problems of industrialization and creation of a modern industrial base. The Soviet Union solved this complicated problem in half a century.

The Soviet Union began tackling the problem of building major industries towards the end of the 20s and early in the 30s. Thereafter it went on. From a backward agrarian country, the Soviet Union has grown into a powerful industrial nation. Every fifth industrial machine in the world is made in the USSR.

There are only a few facts showing that with their labour, the Soviet people have developed a new civilization based on social justice and imbued with humane humanity.

Experts believe that the optimal goal for central Moscow through the sewage system.

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Fodder factories on conveyer lines

Products of the Lithuanian Neris association, a large supplier of vitamin flour units, help prepare feed by industrial methods. It has begun the production of units capable of preparing nearly

2,000 kg of feed in just an hour. Such "factories" are much more efficient than previous machines and are manned by just one operator.

The association has changed over from the production of

single units to sets of machines, fully mechanizing the arduous feed preparation processes. Conveyer lines for preparing feed mixtures enriched by proteins, ferments and carotin, are already being used on collective and state farms in the Russian, Ukrainian, Byelorussian and Lithuanian.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

Factories stretch to new domiciles

Enterprises from Russian Federation are setting up branches in Central Asia. Thus, the Ukhomsky factory situated near Moscow has opened a subsidiary in Uzbekistan. Commenting on this fact, the newspaper IZVESTIA writes that the valleys in Central Asia, particularly in Uzbekistan, are within a category of places with excessive amounts of labour. In order to take advantage of this situation in the interests of the entire nation, it has become necessary to move industries to the sources of labour. In minor towns and in rural areas there are nearly 160 branches of major Uzbek industries. These branches produce industrial mono-products to the tune of 800 million rubles a year. In the "labour-excessive" areas, a large number of small independent industries, autonomous production shops and other industrial enterprises have been built.

The branches of enterprises from the Russian Federation now under construction will in the near future become major independent enterprises on modern technological base. The interest which enterprises have in moving the most labour-consuming parts of their production to new areas is obvious, the paper stresses.

Science and the world: television bridge between scientists

How can we save the planet from nuclear insanity, from the possibility of the world sliding into a lethal abyss of self-destruction? In order to prevent this, it is necessary for the world to build bridges into the future together, writes in the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA Yu. Karpelak, Doctor of Technical Sciences and Lenin Prize Winner. One of such bridges, he says, consists of Soviet-American television dialogues via TV satellites, which began two years ago. Testimony of this is a little television bridge "Moscow-spoke Boston". This dialogue was a conversation between Soviet and American scientists who specialize in energy, biology, space research and

cosmology. Four discussion parts carried out with a spontaneous conversation about the state of, and prospects for, the development of science and forecasts of its possibilities in solving a number of global problems, and about the importance of cooperation in all the spheres of their activities. In other words, it was "science and the world", as one of the American scientists said in Russian.

It seems that one has visited the lobbies of four scientific conferences where a conversation on special subjects has a more unrestricted character and where persons are exchanged more readily, the author notes. Although not everything is understandable to a non-specialist, it is interesting all the same. One is inspired by the prospects outlined in the development of science and encouraged by the open faces of people ready for cooperation, and one rejoices at the spirit of mutual understanding and respect. One becomes confident that the participants of the dialogue — major scientists with large teams of scientists standing behind them, are aware of their responsibility for the state of affairs in the world and are ready to develop cooperation in the name of peace, its stresses.

PLACE OF EXPERIMENT — THE ANTARCTIC

The 30th expedition has set out for the Soviet Vostok station in the Antarctic. Apart from many research programmes, the expedition will conduct, during their year-and-a-half wintering period, medico-biological experiments already started in 1979. Their goal is studying the adaptation of the human organism and forecasting the ability for work in high-altitude conditions, and research into man's psychological capability in extreme conditions. Why the Vostok station was selected for this experiment? Answering this question, the SOVIETSKAYA INDUSTRIYA paper notes that Vostok is not just an extreme but a superextreme point in terms of its natural conditions. This is the earth's geomagnetic pole and the coldest place on this planet. The lowest temperature there was — 89°C. The altitude is around 4,000 m above the sea level. The night lasts half a year and considerably affects the bioclimates. The roared air is nearly ten times drier than in the Sahara. There is also the lack of considerable deprivation — i.e., the scarcity and

monotony of any outside stimuli. Day after day the same few facts and the same landscape. While the expedition is still floating in its destination, the people are being prepared for the meeting with the planet. This is already the stage of a planned research. Adjustment processes along two lines. The first is the various types of acclimatization and breath tests whose goal is to prepare the body for the lack of oxygen, and the second is pharmacological, including the use of various adaptogens made on the basis of natural products, for instance the ginseng root, the pepper points out.

The action of new preparations and instruments will proceed under the control of scientists — members of the Antarctic expedition.

LITERATURE AND FAITH

No highly fashionable sciences like cybernetics, the relatively theory or biology, despite their apparent supremacy, can to a full extent reveal the mystery of the human psychology, the phenomenon of man as the highest species on Earth. Literature and philosophy, however, have been dealing with this half-unknown mystery, and they will continue to deal with it for a long time and they will continue to deal with it for a long time and they will continue to deal with it for a long time.

The truth in fiction can be sad, yet it never tells lies. To create means to seek, to liberate, to be indignant, to doubt, to despair, to love, and eventually, to assert. The main thing that unites us, Soviet writers, is the purity of aims and spirit, the feeling of healthy breath, and incorruptibility of soul. Some gloomy critics say that the novel has exhausted its possibilities, that it is obsolete, and that it is too impossible, that it is too far from the world of the world, allegedly because we have departed from the truth, becoming detached from the good. I believe, however, that every serious writer who has just conceived a plot for his next creation always asks himself a question: "What will my idea, my faith give to other peoples? There can only be one answer, which is life, life, life. Its inimitable value, namely, "Faith gives hope". It appears that so long as there is faith in Man, there will be literature, and the literary form of the novel, and hope.

SPECIALIZED FIRMS INCORPORATED IN V/O NOVOEXPORT

NOVOEXPORT Firm — exports secondary processable materials and production waste: waste paper, tea, food waste and waste of synthetic and chemical fibres, tarrous and non-tarrous metallurgy waste, petrochemical and oil-refining waste, plastic and polymer resin waste, rubber-containing waste, and other kinds of reproducible materials and production waste of various industries in the USSR.

NOVOBAL Firm — exports peat and peat products, wooden articles for industrial and household uses, gardening and orchard tools and implements, goods for amateur fishing and camping, pleasure and sport rowboats, catamarans, model-making and doll-making kits.

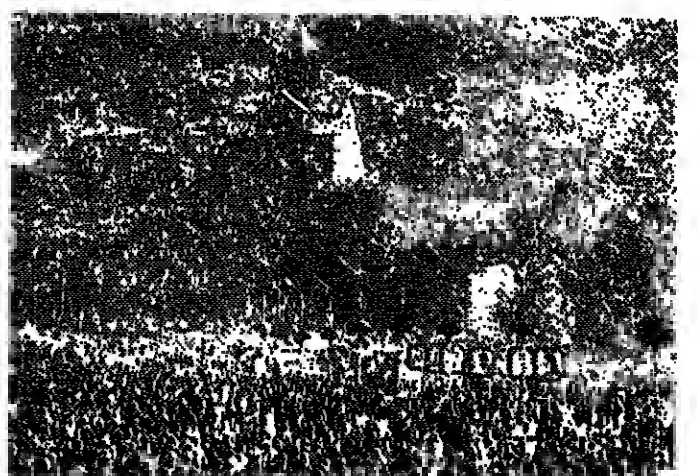
KOVRY Firm — exports and imports carpets and like articles.

SADKO Firm — exports and imports handicraft articles, artistic porcelain items, bijouterie and antiques. Wholesale only.

V/O NOVOEXPORT
2, ul. Chekhova 103009 Moscow, USSR.
Telex: 411254 NOVEX SU
411255 NOVEX SU
Tel. 299-88-48; 299-20-04; 299-20-52; 299-02-03.

NOVOEXPORT

The Tbilisoba festival



The inauguration of the Tbilisoba.

Tbilisoba is the festival of the city of Tbilisi, capital of the Georgian Republic. It is celebrated every year.

For several years now work on the restoration of the ancient part of Tbilisi has been going on. All the specialists restoring the city's streets — architects, artists, builders, caulkers, and wood-carvers — are working free of charge. On the day of Tbilisoba the sponsors open one of the streets they have opened.

Converging on the city for the festival are vineyard workers and less citrus growers of the republic. The fruits of their labour are represented at fairs, in the squares and streets. On that day, homage is paid to the most skilful, most talented masters of modern Tbilisi — its artists, scientists, builders and industrial workers. The authors of the best works about Tbilisi are given awards by a special jury. Names are declared of those who are to be decorated with the badges of honorary citizens of Tbilisi. This year, one of the people thus honoured is the film director Georgi Daneliya, who has made such well-known films as "Do Not Despair", "Mimino" and "The Autumn Marathon".

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Estonia to represent the USSR in Canada

Rune songs of the Estonian folk can now be heard in concert halls of Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver and other Canadian cities. The Soviet Baltic Republic of Estonia is representing the whole of this multinational country at the Days of the Soviet Union in Canada which will last until November 15.

Estonians are famous for their love of music. Song festivals in Tallinn at which a 30,000-strong choir performs once in five years — the tradition of holding such festivals is more than a century old — attract numerous choirs from other Soviet republics and foreign countries.

At the same time, Estonia is a republic of theatre lovers. There are ten professional theatres there, including three academic ones. The Vasmuine Theatre in Tartu is famous for staging on an equally high level opera, ballets and dramatic works.

OF INTEREST

Adventurous badger

The badger was caught in the act, as they say in detective stories. This happened inside St. Basil's of Red Square, the heart of Moscow. It snarled and kicked violently for nearly three hours before the head of a special team, whose work is to catch wild animals in the city, got it under control. Now it is going to the Zoo or to the Durov Animals Theatre. A big beast of 30 kilos, the badger has a grey and brown coat with golden sheen of rare beauty.

It had spent some ten days inside the cathedral. It was on the loose at night roving around. It fertilized the guards, smashed cups and plates in the palace area. It was found out in the best traditions of animal investigation. The floor had been sprinkled with sand and it left tracks during the night. In the morning the sleuths were amazed: badgers in a well-attended city are not frequent.

Experts believe that the animal got into central Moscow through the sewage system.

Handwritten note: 1981.10.10

ENTERTAINMENT

Soviet performers tour GDR

New songs by Soviet and GDR composers will soon be sung by the Alexandrov Soviet Army Song and Dance Ensemble now touring the German Democratic Republic.

We are staging our concerts at a time when preparations towards the fortieth anniversary of the Victory over German fascism are going, said Boris Alexandrov, the ensemble's artistic director. That is why our programme prominently features pieces that exalt the heroism of our people during the Great Patriotic War and tell about the Soviet people's desire for peace.

Members of the ensemble have performed several songs by German classics and modern musicians of the GDR. They will sing, among others, choruses from Wagner's "Der fliegende Holländer" and Gounod's "Faust". This time, the soloists are master performers of leading Soviet musical companies. They include Anatoly Solovyanov of the Shvetsenko Opera and Ballet in Kiev.

The Day of Magic, it sounds exciting. In your mind's eye you see mysterious fire and smoke, magic incantations, mysterious transformations and disappearances. Where can one meet such wonders today? On television, perhaps, in the circus, and here—at the Moscow Magicians Club.

The club has opened its season with yet another Day of Magic, of which there are seven in a year. Both professionals and amateurs have arrived at the Central Club of Workers of Art from Kiev, Vilnius, Yerevan and Rostov-on-Don.

Several magical movements of the hands, and a ball appears in the conjurer's hand. Now we see two, three... lives of them. Now they are hovering in the air, now they disappear, only to reappear in front of our eyes a moment later.

This necklace of metal cannot be assembled by anyone who is not initiated, as its rings of the same diameter are identical only to the maestro. Here, everyone can show his or her art, either one's own number or an unrivaled secret of someone else's trick.

It is a much more complicated task to perform before the audience here. To them, a trick holds little miracle or secret. They will notice the slightest mistake. That is probably why Alexina Dargunova is in such a state of agitation. Her main job is acrobatics, and showing tricks is only still a hobby.

For the club, this year is rich in events. At the 19th interna-

'Moscow Wizards'



Alexei Yekimov.

tional congress of conjurers in Kordov Yury, the first two prizes were won by Yekimov and Ralal Talalashvili, and the third by Yavgeniya and Inant Briflis, as well as one prize from the workers' festival in the German Democratic Republic which was won by Alexander Vorobyov.

Alexis is the work at the International Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow.

Yekaterina BULYCHOVA



Suren Yerityan.



Alexina Dargunova. Photo by Andrei Knyazev

BOTH MODERNITY AND CLASSICS

The opera, "Daisi" by Z. P. Iosadze, opened up the past performances on November 1 in Moscow given by the Pushkin Opera and Ballet Theatre from Georgia.

This musical company, the oldest in the Caucasus, was led by J. Kakidze, who has been on the stage of the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow its best productions of the past few years. The Muscovites are in hear C. Kanchali's opera, "The side for the Living" which extols the human savings for peace and happiness.

The company's Moscow repertoire has classics widely represented, including M. Tschaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin", "The Trovatore" by G. Verdi, "Don Juan" by W. Mozart and other productions.

The members of the company who have come to Moscow include leading masters and limited artistic youth.

Dedicated to restorers

An exhibition dedicated to the work of restorers has opened in the exhibition hall of the Central-Soviet Museum.

Given a quarter of a century to restore oil and water paintings, gypsies, skins, cloths, as well as items made of wood, iron, steel and other materials. Over the past years the restorers gave a new life to more than 10,000 valuable items for permanent displays at the museum.

Festival in Carthage

A representative Soviet delegation attended the 10th session of the Carthage Days of the Cinema. Grigory Chukhray was a jury member. Another delegation member was director Ya. Seldov, whose film (jointly with U. Saparov) "Education in a Manly Way" was shown in the festival's information programme. There was much interest shown towards "The Youth of a Gentleman", "Ballad of a Soldier" and several new Soviet films presented in the film market programme.

WHAT'S ON!

November 6-12

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kramlin). 8 (mat), 9, 11 (eve), 12 — Concerts. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 7 — Adam, "Giselle" (ballet). 8 (eve), 11 (mat) — Chopin, "Chopiniana", "Divertissement" (ballet). 10 — Glavov, "The Little Prince" (ballet).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). Great performances of the Pushkin Opera and Ballet Theatre (Georgia). 6 (mat), 9 (mat) — Gounod, "Blue Bird" (ballet). 6 (eve), 10 (mat) — Prokofiev, "Romeo and Juliet" (ballet). 7 — Musorgsky, "Boris Godunov" (opera). 8, 9 (eve), 12 — Mozart, "Don Juan" (opera). 10 (mat) — Verdi, "Il Trovatore" (opera). 11 — Kanchali, "Music for the Living".

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 7 (mat) — Chalkovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet). 7 (eve) — Khrennikov, "Storm" (opera). 8 — Chalkovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet). 9 (mat), 11 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet). 9 (eve) — Verdi, "La Bat-

EXHIBITIONS

Polytechnical Museum (17 Novaya St.). An exhibition

BUSINESS

RAILWAYS: New sphere of cooperation



Of Jeln, Chief Project Engineer, Railway Electrification, (1966), participated in the symposium for heads of railways of Asian and European countries, recently held in Moscow.

For many points in common between the Soviet and Indian railways. O. Jeln, above, all they play in the life of countries, as well as their transport. Soviet railways carry more than 143,000 km. a day they carry more than 10 million passengers. The demand in railway transport in your country, as in India, is rapidly

growing. There is only one solution to the problem—transfer of railways to progressive types of traction and, primarily, electric traction. In the Soviet Union electric trains serve 46,000 km of railway. In our country they make a little more than 10 per cent of the total length of railways. True, a programme has been worked out, providing for a growth in the length of electric railways of not less than 25 per cent. In this process the Soviet experience can be of great help to us. As an expert, the first thing that interested me in the USSR were the points relating to the utilization of means of automation, telemechanics and perlat communications on transport. For example, I take interest in the complex of automatic systems and remote control of power supply plants for electrified railways. Noteworthy is also such a progressive system of electrification as the utilization of alternating current with nominal voltage of 25 kilovolts. This promising method is of special value for lines with intensive traffic because it makes it possible to use electric locomotives.

Vladimir SINEDUBSKY

USSR building chemical works in Turkey

A ceremony was recently held in Ankara, Turkey, to mark the signing of a chemical works building contract. The building of the Soviet assistance of the latest technical equipment. It will produce 10,000 tonnes of sodium carbonate and 8,500 tonnes of sulphate a year. During the ceremony the Turkish Minister Turgut Ozal highly appreciated Soviet role in the construction of the plant. He stressed that the project is a graphic example of cooperation which was successfully developing in the area of the country's economy. He said that business

cooperation between the USSR and Turkey promoted good-neighbourly relations, was free of any mercenary considerations and was based exclusively on the principles of mutual gain and understanding. The Turkish media commented in this respect that the works' products would satisfy the needs of the textile, leather-dressing and petrochemical industries while eliminating the country's reliance on raw material purchases from the West, which refused at one time a Turkish request for assistance in building the plant.

(USSR) vs Garri Kasparov (USSR), 5 p.m. The 23rd and 24th games are scheduled for these days.

FOOTBALL

Dynamo Stadium, 12 — CAC vs Odessa Chernomorets, 7 p.m. Lenin Central Stadium, 7 — UEFA Cup, Spartak (Moscow, USSR), vs Lokomotiv (Leningrad, GDR), 5 p.m. Torpedo Stadium, 11 — Moscow Torpedo vs Kiev Dynamo, 6 p.m.

WEATHER

November 6-12

Warm end early mild. Week winds, around zero at night, +4° to 6°C during the day. Snow is probable after November 8.

State Bank of the USSR

Exchange quotations for November 1984

Currency	Quotations in roubles
US dollar	100 64.60
West German mark	1 1.21
Japanese yen	100 102.88
Swiss franc	100 13.51
French franc	100 9.97

FRG mark (Deutsche mark)	100	27.81
Greek drachma	1,000	6.75
Indian rupee	100	7.25
Italian lire	10,000	4.48
Japanese yen	1,000	3.47
Netherlands guilder	100	24.67
Spanish peseta	1,000	4.97
US dollar	100	65.20

'The Golden Casket' goes to 'The Inn Hostess'

The Soviet film, "The Inn Hostess", was announced the best film at the International Festival of Television Plays which took place in the Bulgarian city of Plovdiv recently.

Twenty-one countries presented 39 films at the festival. The competition programme was in two parts: one, television productions for the grown-ups, the other — for children.

It seems to me that in evaluating the productions and distributing awards, the jury took into consideration several factors, including the artistic level and the maturity of social concepts, says jury member A. Yurkov, first Vice-Chairman of the

Leningrad Radio and Television Committee. The unanimous, unanimous acclaim of our work, linked, of course, with V. Kremnev's brilliant art direction and the amazing performance of the actors, particularly by Natalya Guseva, was also made possible by the life-affirming idea of the play and by the active position of the heroine.

Among the plays which merited awards are works produced by French, Danish, and Romanian television, while the "Golden Casket" in the second children's films competition was awarded to the Finnish play, "The Island of Friendship".

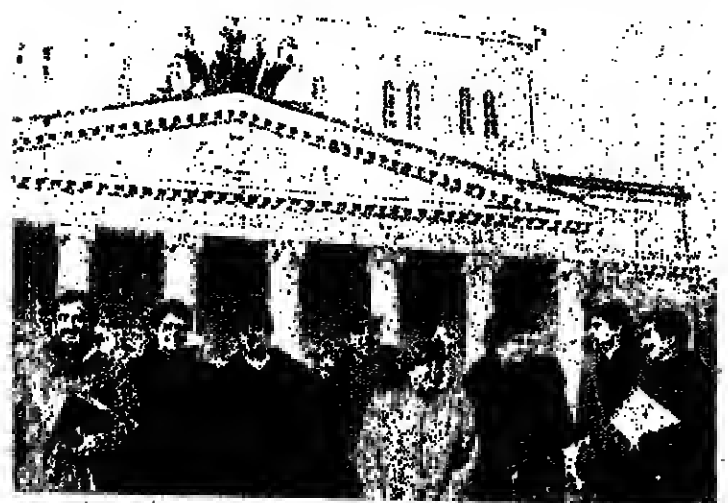
Italian singer honoured

A concert programme worked out by the Bolshoi Theatre in memory of the outstanding Italian singer Mario Del Monaco included pieces and arias from operas by Verdi, Puccini, Leoncavallo, Mozart, Bizet and other classics which were on the singer's repertoire.

People's Artist of the USSR Irina Arkhipova shared her recollections of the singer in the effect that he was among those

who laid the traditions of cultural exchange between the Bolshoi Theatre and La Scala of Milan.

The concert was also attended by singers from Italy, the USA, and West Germany, who were backed by an orchestra conducted by People's Artist of the USSR Yuri Simonov. Artist N. Bantols of Italy did the scenery.



Participants in the concert with Mario del Monaco's family.

EXHIBITION IN PEKING

Soviet contemporary painting — such is the title of an exhibition now open in the central exhibition hall of the Chinese capital. On display are over 60 works of painters representing multinational Soviet art, among them works by well-known masters such as A. Delnake, A. Lakhtionov, Yu. Pimenov.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, the Chinese Vice-Minister of Culture Lu Zhixian stated that works of many Soviet artists make up the treasure store of world art. The Soviet exhibition, just as a recent Chinese art show in the USSR, aims at contributing to the expansion of cultural exchange between the two countries.

Earlier residents of the town of Xiao had the opportunity to see the art of Soviet painters.

JOINT USSR-AFRICAN FILMS

"Dangerous Safari" is the conventional name of a full-length feature film shooting of which will begin next year. A protocol to this effect has been signed in Dakar, Senegal.

For many years, an association has been successfully operating with cinema organizations in many African countries, says Tomez Topazde, Chairman of the All-Union Association, Sovintim. Many documentaries and short films have been jointly made. Noteworthy among the latest works is the Soviet-Rwandan film, "Twenty Years After", based on social transformations in Rwanda after independence.

The first Soviet-Tanzanian feature film will be shot on the basis of a script prepared by Nikolai Arsenyev in conjunction with a Tanzanian author.

At present, Sovintim plans shooting two more joint feature films — one with Mozambique and the other with Madagascar.

FEXIMA: WE HELP TRADE ALONG

Fexima in Finland is an intermediary between the two countries' companies and organizations. Its export programme includes deliveries to the USSR of construction materials, chemicals, consumer goods, machines and equipment, etc., which are sold in exchange for Soviet foodstuffs, raw materials, construction materials, equipment, furniture household items, toys, etc. In addition to business promotion, Fexima sponsors meetings, exhibitions, and symposiums. Recently, the company helped Hackman Oy and Oy Santasalo-Sohlberg, both of Finland, to arrange a symposium, which was held at the Moscow office of the Finnish-Soviet Chamber of Commerce. The firms introduced their specialists

for the pharmaceutical industry and hospitals. Says Hackman's director for export Ville Hakkinen: Our company has links with the Soviet Union of long standing. It accounts for 25 per cent of all our exports, specifically equipment for shops, structures and equipment for food factories. We have had also joint ventures with the USSR in the field of compressor technology. The new symposium opens up another field which we believe is worth being jointly approached. Add Lauri Santasalo, President of Santasalo-Sohlberg: We have been selling equipment to the USSR since 1976. We started with industrial distillers for the medical industry, and are going to sell to the USSR Min-

istry of Public Health a sterilization system. We are quite happy to know that our technology has won many prizes for us in your country.

Breast POLIVANNY

Dam commissioned

A new dam built with economic and technological assistance from the Soviet Union has been commissioned on the Rezaia River in Northern Tunisia.

The dam will make it possible to create a reservoir near the town of Matruh with an annual capacity of six million cubic metres of water to be used for constant irrigation of 900 hectares of land. The dam will become part and parcel of a major hydrotechnical complex, including the Djoumr-Medjare Canal and another dam, also built with Soviet assistance on Djoumr River for the irrigation of 151.5 thousand hectares of agricultural tract and for the supply of fresh water to cities of Bizerte and Tunis.

The inauguration ceremony of the new dam was attended by the President of the Tunisian Republic, Habib Bourguiba. In his speech the President, highly praised the work done by the Soviet specialists.

The building in Tunisia of economic water projects with the assistance of Soviet specialists is carried out in accordance with agreements concluded between the two countries on development of economic and technical cooperation including hydrotechnical construction.



Solomon, a joint Soviet-West German venture, has recently marked its tenth anniversary. It deals in chemical export/import operations. In Düsseldorf, an exhibition was mounted to show the company's profile. Pictured here are Soviet chemical goods promoted by the company.